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Vegetable Situation

Economics, Statistics,
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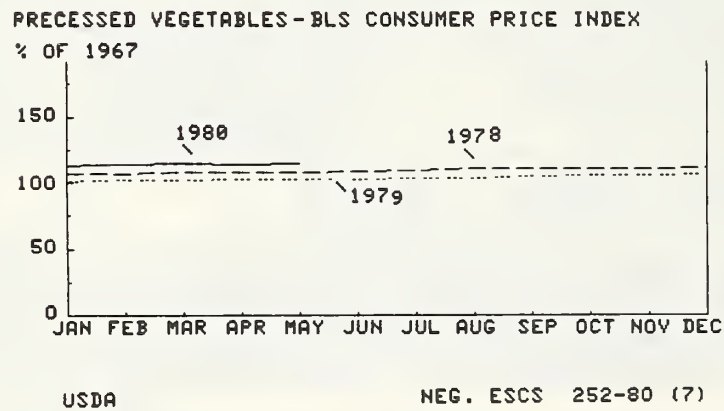
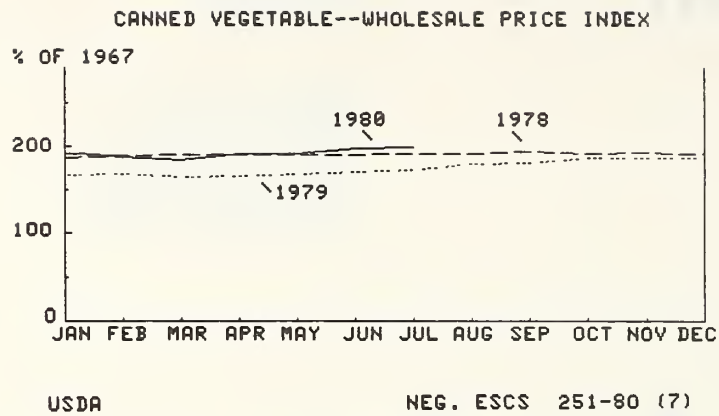
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World Food and
Agricultural Outlook
and Situation Board





THE VEGETABLE SITUATION

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Vegetable Supplies Smaller; Prices Higher

This summer's outlook for fresh and processed vegetables is highlighted by smaller supplies and higher prices than a year ago. Production of fresh vegetables is expected to be down 2 percent from 1979 levels; melon production will be about 5 percent smaller. The smaller crops are resulting from less planted acreage for both fresh and processed vegetables. Despite large carryover stocks, smaller packs of processed vegetables will result in total supplies moderately below last year's levels. Most of the important vegetable-producing areas have not been affected by the hot, dry conditions that have stressed crops in other areas.

Fresh vegetable prices rose in the spring quarter from low levels caused by last winter's large supplies. The second quarter index of farm prices of commercial vegetables for fresh market registered 232 (1967=100), compared with 202 in the first quarter and 206 last year. The index of fresh vegetable prices is expected to decline seasonally with the new summer crops during the third quarter but will remain slightly to moderately above year-earlier levels.

In response to last year's large supplies and low prices, growers and processors decreased their acreage of major processing vegetables about 14 percent this year. All major processing vegetables showed declines except spring spinach, which was up 17 percent. Decreases in other crops ranged from 23 percent for lima beans to 8 percent for winter spinach. If average yields are realized, the total contracted tonnage will be substantially smaller than last year, resulting in moderately to substantially smaller supplies of canned and frozen vegetables. This, along with increased processing and marketing costs, will push prices to levels substantially above a year ago.

Per capita use of fresh market vegetables and melons increased to 124.5 pounds (56 kilograms), up 2 percent from 1978. Fresh vegetable consumption rose to 103.8 pounds (47 kg) per person—up from

nearly 100.3 (45 kg) in 1978—more than offsetting a slight dip in melon consumption. These changes resulted primarily from last year's larger vegetable production, lower prices, and a slight decrease in melon production. Imports of fresh vegetables decreased slightly while melon imports were up a little. Both canned and frozen vegetable consumption also increased in 1979 because of ample supplies and low prices for most items. Consumption of canned vegetables rose to 55.8 pounds (25 kg) per person in 1979, and consumption of frozen vegetables rose to a new high of 28.4 pounds (13 kg) per person.

Excluding potatoes, the most popular fresh vegetables in 1979 were lettuce, at 26.0 pounds (12 kg) per person; tomatoes, at 12.7 pounds (6 kg); and onions, at 11.8 pounds (5 kg). Tomatoes and tomato products are the most important canned vegetables, with a per capita consumption of 23.9 pounds (11 kg) in 1979. Frozen potato products, at 18.1 pounds (8 kg) per person (product weight basis), were the leading frozen vegetable.

The summer potato crop for 1980 is estimated at a record low 18.7 million cwt. (848,217 m.t.). This smaller crop has triggered higher prices, and has begun to pull the potato industry out of its 2-year slump.

Potato prices are expected to rise further this fall. Acreage for harvest of fall potatoes is the smallest in the past 15 years. In addition, the crop may be adversely affected by drought conditions in the important producing area of the Red River Valley in Minnesota and North Dakota. If average yields are obtained and the fall crop is substantially smaller than a year ago, U.S. average grower prices can be expected to be substantially above the \$3.47 per cwt. average in 1979.

The U.S. area of dry beans is a quarter larger than in 1979. Increases were spurred by generally good export markets and sizeable 1980 export contracts with Mexico. If export markets hold up, prices for the 1980 crop will average about the same as a year earlier.

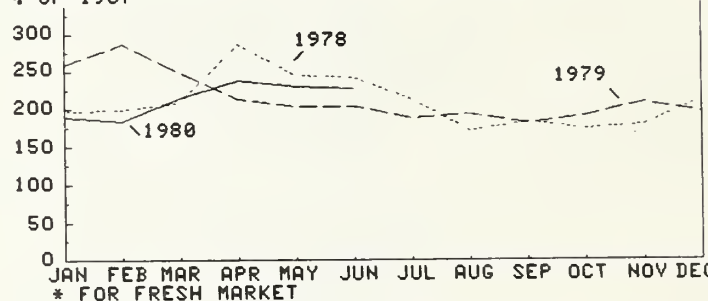
RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK

FRESH VEGETABLES

The prospective acreage of 14 fresh summer vegetables is estimated at 325,050 acres, about the same as the area harvested last year. Potential production, based on 3-year average yields, suggests a 2-percent decrease in production. There are larger areas of snapbeans, broccoli, cabbage, celery, sweet corn, cucumbers, green peppers, and spinach, and smaller areas of carrots, cauliflower, escarole-endive, lettuce, and tomatoes. The area for harvest of eggplant area remains the same as last year. Total melon acreage is moderately smaller, with cantaloups and watermelons showing declines and honeydew melons showing a slight increase. Reduced production will result from smaller planted acreage. Most important vegetable-producing areas have had adequate moisture this summer.

During the spring quarter, fresh vegetable prices increased from the low levels of the winter quarter. The index of farm prices received for commercial vegetables for fresh market during the second quarter was 232 (1967=100) compared with 202 in the first quarter. Second quarter vegetable prices were higher than during the same period in 1979 (206) but lower than in 1978 (258). The index of fresh vegetable prices this summer is expected to decline seasonally from the spring level and average near last year's level.

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLE INDEX PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS*
% OF 1967



USDA

NEG. ESCS 2376-80 (7)

Prospects for Major Fresh Vegetables

Tomatoes

Summer tomato acreage intended for harvest in major producing States is estimated at 46,500 acres, virtually the same as last year. Assuming average yields, the summer tomato crop is expected to total about 7.2 million cwt., 1 percent more than in 1979. Among the leading States, acreage in California and North Carolina is estimated 12 percent larger, while slight increases are indicated for New Jersey and

Table 1—Vegetables and melons for fresh market: Reported commercial acreage and production of principal crops, selected seasons, 1978, 1979, and indicated 1980

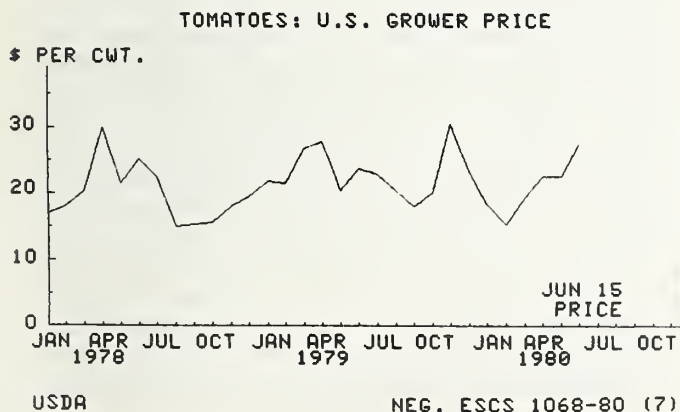
Seasonal groups and year	Area				Production			
	Harvested			For harvested major states 1980	1978 total	1979		Major states 1980 ¹
	1978 Total	1979				Total	Major	
		Total	Major					
	1,000 acres				Million cwt.			
Winter	182.2	183.6	180.1	190.8	33.5	34.3	34.1	36.7
Spring	377.7	385.6	379.8	363.4	61.2	63.3	62.8	60.4
Summer: ²								
Snap beans.	28.9	27.8	25.1	26.1	1.1	1.0	.9	1.0
Broccoli ³	15.1	12.9	12.9	13.9	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1
Cabbage ³	22.2	22.7	18.9	19.4	5.0	4.9	4.2	4.4
Carrots ³	14.0	15.1	13.8	12.3	3.8	4.7	4.4	3.8
Cauliflower ³	11.1	11.3	11.3	10.6	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1
Celery ³	6.4	7.0	6.6	6.7	3.1	3.5	3.4	3.4
Sweet corn.	104.7	105.6	97.7	99.2	7.3	7.6	6.8	6.9
Cucumbers.	18.1	17.6	14.3	14.7	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.6
Eggplant	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	.2	.1	.1	.2
Escarole	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
Lettuce.	58.0	54.7	50.1	47.3	16.4	15.1	14.3	13.6
Green peppers ³	21.3	26.1	23.6	24.4	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.0
Spinach	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.9	.2	.2	.2	.2
Tomatoes	57.2	54.9	46.6	46.5	8.5	8.0	7.1	7.2
Total 14 vegetables ⁴ . .	360.7	359.8	325.1	325.1	51.7	51.5	47.2	46.5
Cantaloupes	55.3	56.5	50.9	48.4	7.5	7.5	7.1	6.9
Honeydews	12.4	11.7	11.7	11.9	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.3
Watermelons.	127.6	121.4	109.4	104.0	13.9	13.4	11.8	10.9
Total melons ⁴	195.3	189.6	172.0	164.3	23.7	23.0	21.1	20.1
Total summer ⁴	556.0	549.4	497.1	489.4	75.4	74.5	68.3	66.6

¹ Based on 3-yr. average yield per acre. ² July, August and September. ³ Includes fresh market and processing. ⁴ May not add due to rounding.

Vegetables for Fresh Market, ESCS, USDA.

New York, Arkansas, Michigan, and Tennessee indicate no acreage changes, but Alabama, Indiana, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia show substantial acreage declines.

Total weekly unloads of tomatoes at U.S. markets from April 1 through June have been close to last year's levels. Lower prices are expected since supplies will be increasing seasonally this summer. But if yields are average, prices are expected to be near last year's levels during the summer months.

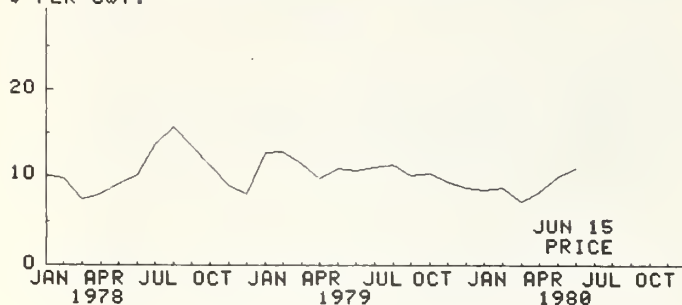


Carrots

Summer carrot acreage is 11 percent less than in 1979. Based on average yields of the past 3 years, production is projected at 3.8 million cwt., down 14 percent from last year. California, the largest producer of summer carrots, reduced its acreage to 6,500 acres, 7 percent less than last year. Michigan, the second largest producer, reported 3,300 acres, down 3 percent from a year ago. In Michigan a cool wet spring delayed growth, but later warm weather is expected to improve carrot development. Wisconsin, the third largest producer, reported 1,300 acres, a

CARROTS: U.S. GROWER PRICE

\$ PER CWT.



USDA

NEG. ESCS 1058-80 (7)

32-percent reduction from last year. In Wisconsin, some acreage was replanted as a result of flood damage, but current crop prospects are better than average.

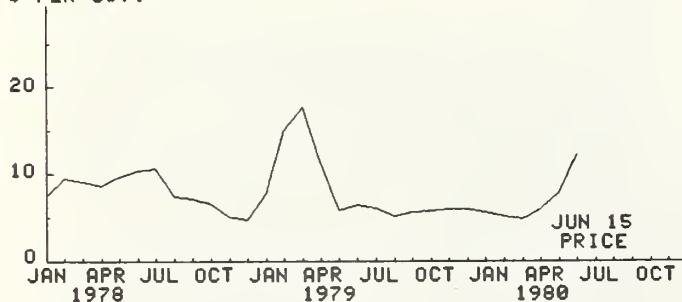
During the first 5 months of 1980, shipping-point prices for carrots were about one-third less than a year earlier, but with a lower prospective summer crop, prices during the summer months are expected to rise above last year's levels.

Cabbage

Summer cabbage acreage is estimated at 19,350 acres, up 2 percent from last year. Potential production, based on average yields of the past 3 years, is expected to be 5 percent larger than last year. As usual New Jersey and North Carolina are the largest producers of summer cabbage. New Jersey is showing an increase in summer acreage of 8 percent over last year, while North Carolina is showing a 10 percent decrease. New York, with the third largest summer acreage, expects an increase of 22 percent over last year. Other States showing increases in summer acreage include California, Indiana, Pennsylvania,

CABBAGE: U.S. GROWER PRICE

\$ PER CWT.



USDA

NEG. ESCS 1055-80 (7)

and Virginia, while Colorado, Georgia, Michigan, and Wisconsin are registering decreases. Ohio expects no change.

Grower prices from January through April were less than one-half of those a year earlier. But in May, with spring supplies tapering off, cabbage prices rose sharply and are currently well above last year's levels. Prices this summer are expected to continue above last year's level despite slightly larger supplies than last summer.

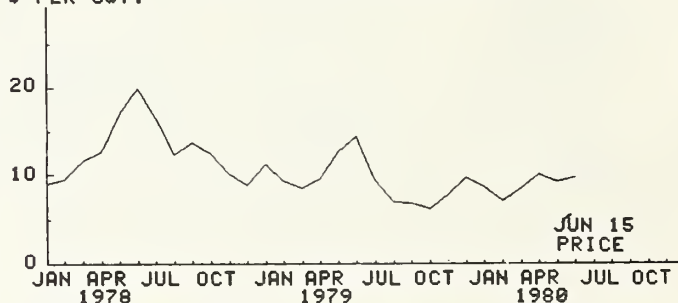
Celery

Summer celery acreage is estimated at 6,730 acres, up 1 percent from last year, with production also expected to be 1 percent larger. California, the largest summer producer, is showing a decrease, while Michigan and New York are showing increases.

Except in April, grower prices have been below those of a year earlier. The slight increase in acreage, with normal growing and harvest conditions prevailing, is expected to keep prices to growers below last year's high levels.

CELERY: U.S. GROWER PRICE

\$ PER CWT.



USDA

NEG. ESCS 1056-80 (7)

Sweet Corn

Summer sweet corn acreage is estimated at 99,200 acres, up 2 percent from 1979. Potential production is also expected to be 2 percent larger. Cool, wet weather has slowed early growth in most northern areas. Later warm weather brought harvest back on schedule in most areas. In North Carolina drought in early July is expected to reduce yields. Of the major producing States, only Connecticut and Illinois are showing declines.

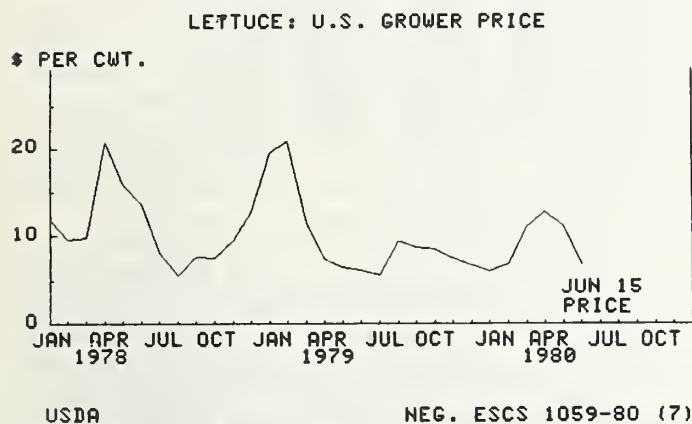
Prices to growers in the first 6 months of 1980, with the exception of February, have been about \$1.00 per cwt. above those in 1979. With only a 2-percent greater acreage, summer prices will probably be near last year's levels.

Lettuce

The acreage of lettuce for summer harvest is estimated at 47,300 acres, down 6 percent from last year. Assuming average yields, production will be 5 percent below a year ago.

California, which accounts for over 80 percent of the summer volume, shows 4 percent less acreage than last year. Colorado shows 20 percent less and New York shows 3 percent less, with New Jersey indicating no change. Weather conditions in California have been favorable for the lettuce crop.

Lettuce prices, f.o.b. shipping point, during the spring of 1980 have fluctuated widely. Prices ranged from \$4 to \$10 per carton of 24 heads during April and May. At the beginning of June, grower prices



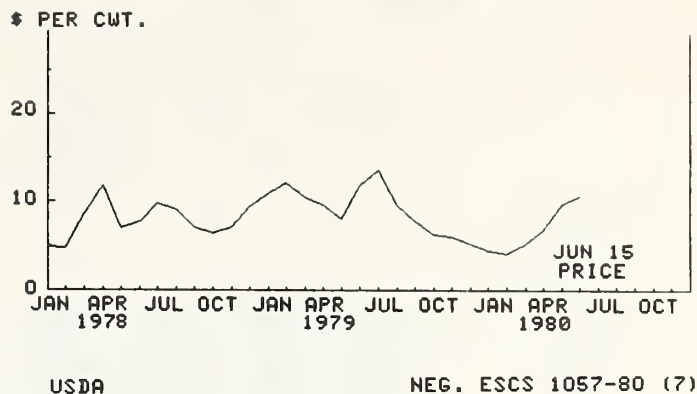
dipped to \$3.25 to \$4.00 per carton. From June 9 to nearly the end of June prices remained at \$2.50 per carton. Any interruption in lettuce supplies tends to cause upward gyrations in prices, while a continued steady large volume of shipments tends to depress prices.

Onions

Summer acreage of fresh market onions, including both storage and non-storage onions, is 4 percent smaller than in 1979. This excludes the California acreage which is primarily used for processing. Production of non-storage onions is forecast at 3.18 million cwt., 11 percent above 1979. In the Texas Trans-Pecos area, there was some loss due to seed stem rot but generally the onions have sized well. On the High Plains, crop development was affected by hail storms and extremely hot temperatures which adversely affected yields. Onions in New Mexico are in good condition.

Acreage in major onion storage States is estimated at 49,310 acres, down 5 percent from 1979. The storage crop has been affected by drought conditions, and by wind, hail, and rain in many production

ONIONS: U.S. GROWER PRICE



areas. Yields may be reduced. A smaller change in acreage suggests that grower prices are likely to be above last year's levels this fall.

Cantaloups and Honeydews

Summer cantaloup acreage is estimated at 48,400 acres, down 5 percent from last year. A substantial decrease in Texas is responsible for most of the decline. A substantial increase in Arizona acreage helped temper the Texas decline.

Summer acreage of honeydews is estimated at 11,900 acres, up 2 percent from 1979. Production is expected to be 6 percent more than last year. Arizona is showing no change in acreage while California is showing a 2-percent increase.

Watermelons

Watermelon acreage is estimated at 104,000 acres. Assuming average yields, the summer crop is estimated to be 8 percent smaller than a year earlier. F.o.b. shipping point prices of domestic watermelon in May and June have been well above last year's level. With a smaller supply in prospect this summer, prices are expected to continue to average higher than a year earlier.

PROCESSED VEGETABLES

1980/81 Prospects

Total supplies of canned vegetables in 1979/80 were approximately 6 percent larger than the year before. There were larger supplies of nearly all canned vegetables, with particularly heavy stocks of canned tomatoes and peas. Of the major vegetables, only stocks of lima beans, tomato juice and tomato pulp were smaller than in 1978/79.

Table 2—Vegetables for processing: Planted acreage, annual 1979 and 1980¹

Crop	Planted acreage		
	Contract 1979	Contract 1980	1980 as percent of 1979
	--- 1,000 acres ---		Percent
Snap beans.	279.8	252.2	90
Green peas.	415.8	347.7	84
Spinach (winter and spring).	20.6	20.2	98
Green lima beans . . .	67.4	51.6	77
Beets	19.3	15.1	78
Sweet corn.	450.6	406.1	90
Cucumbers for pickles	117.6	99.3	84
Tomatoes	314.6	260.8	83
Total ²	1,685.7	1,453.0	86
For freezing:			
Green lima beans . .	40.2	28.3	70
Snap beans.	65.6	58.1	88
Sweet corn.	128.0	118.6	93
Green peas.	161.7	125.6	78
For canning:			
Green lima beans . .	27.2	23.3	86
Snap beans.	214.2	194.2	91
Sweet corn.	322.6	287.5	89
Green peas.	254.1	222.1	87

¹ 1980 production for canning and freezing will be published in December annual summary. ² May not add to total due to rounding.

Data from Vegetables-Processing, ESCS, USDA.

The ESCS index of canned wholesale prices in June was 197.7 (1967=100) compared with 190.1 a year earlier. However the index had dipped as low as 184.2 in March. Price increases for most canned vegetable products reflect the end of the marketing season and continued increases in processing and marketing costs, as well as prospective pack reductions.

Both the 1979 pack and carryover of frozen vegetables (excluding potatoes) set records, and total supplies of major items were approximately 6 percent larger than a year earlier. Supplies of most items were not burdensome but were large enough to keep prices near year-earlier levels. As a result, movement of frozen vegetables was up moderately from the year before. Stocks of canned vegetables are estimated to be 5 to 10 percent larger than a year earlier at the beginning of the 1980/81 season, while stocks of frozen vegetables are substantially smaller.

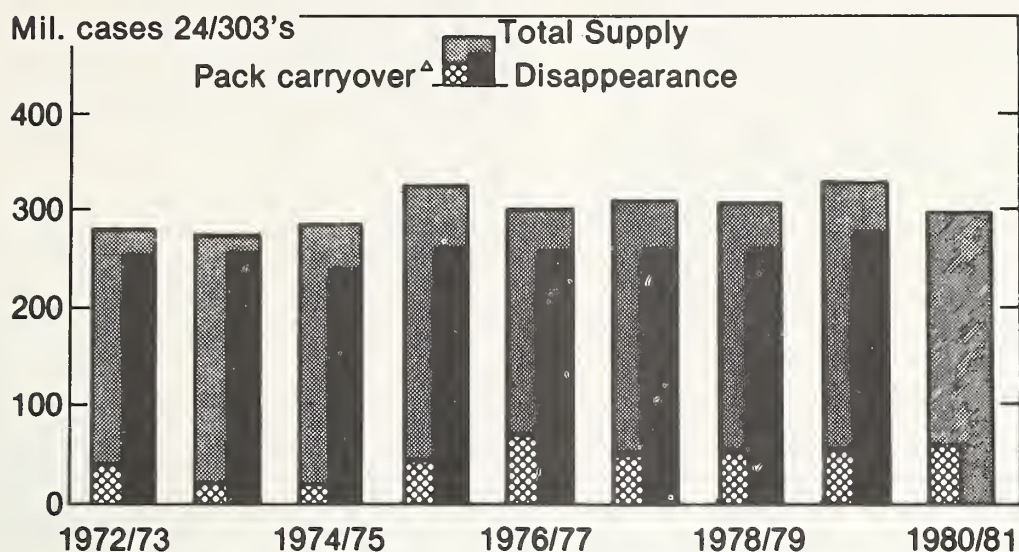
In response to last year's large production and low prices growers and processors decreased their acreage of major processing vegetables about 14 percent this year. All major processing vegetable crops showed decreases except spring spinach, which was

up 17 percent. Decreases in other crops range from 23 percent for lima beans to 8 percent for winter spinach. The contracted tonnage of cabbage for kraut is expected to increase 8 percent from last year. The contracted area of lima and snap beans, sweet corn, peas, and spinach for freezing is expected to be 16 percent below 1979, and the area for canning will probably be about 11 percent smaller than a year ago. If yields are average, the total contract tonnage will be substantially smaller than last year. This indicates a moderately smaller supply of canned vegetables and upward pressure on prices. Smaller supplies and increased processing and marketing costs will force prices of most canned vegetables moderately to substantially above year-earlier levels, despite the price-depressing effects of the current recession. For example, the ESCS Marketing Cost Index rose 0.5 percent from May to June and was 14.4 percent higher than in June 1979. Also labor costs in food manufacturing and distribution were up 9.9 percent between June 1979 and June 1980. In this, the second year of a new contract negotiated by California cannery workers, wages are scheduled to rise 5.8 percent, or possibly more if warranted by cost-of-living adjustments.

Excessive moisture in some areas and below normal temperatures in others delayed plantings. Since the slow start, however, weather conditions have been good in the major processing areas. California experienced excessive rains in the spring, but weather during June and July has been favorable for plant growth. Although temperatures in Minnesota have been 2 degrees to 5 degrees above normal and precipitation about 1 inch below, vegetable crops have grown rapidly and are ahead of schedule. Vegetable crops in the Pacific Northwest were not damaged by the eruption of Mt. St. Helens, but cool, wet weather has adversely affected the green pea and bean crops used primarily for freezing.

Canned vegetable prices are expected to be substantially higher in 1980/81. Higher labor, tinplate, energy, and transportation costs will be passed onto consumers, increasing retail prices for nearly all canned and frozen vegetables. The acreage decreases are substantial and it appears that supplies of both canned and frozen vegetables will be moderately smaller than a year ago. With profit margins for processed products being squeezed at both the processor and distributor level, it appears that higher prices at the retail level are assured. An official of one of the frozen vegetable processors states that processing costs have increased 1 cent per pound during the past year and that a 10 to 12 percent wholesale price increase is needed for the processor to stay even. In early summer this processor projected a 25-percent decrease in frozen vegetable production.

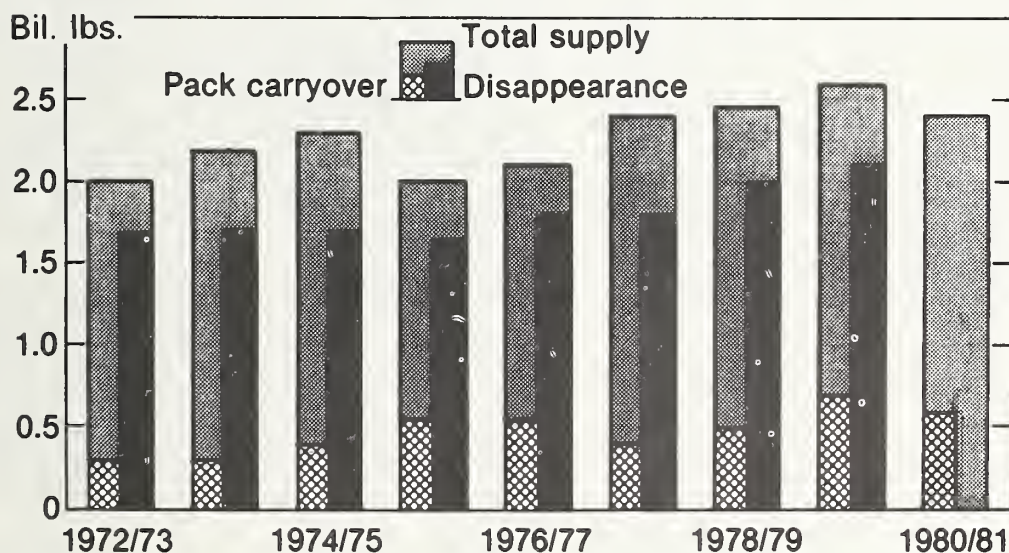
Total Supply and Disappearance of Seven Canned Vegetables*



*Lima beans, snap beans, beets, sauerkraut, sweet corn, green peas, and certain tomato products.

^Canners' carryover — distributors' stocks excluded.

Total Supply and Disappearance of Seven Frozen Vegetables*



*Lima beans, snap beans, sweet corn, green peas, spinach, broccoli and carrots.

Prospects for Leading Vegetables

Snap Beans

Acreage planted to snap beans for canning, at 194,160 acres, is 9 percent less than the amount contracted in 1979. With near average yields, the supply for 1980/81 will be substantially smaller than in 1979/80. Because of a large carryover from the previous year and a large pack last summer, prices were low throughout the marketing season, and canned green beans were consumed at a record pace last year. Despite the large movement, carryover stocks at the beginning of the 1980/81 marketing year are expected to be large. However, a smaller pack will result in supplies being below year earlier levels. Cannerys have already announced new, higher prices for this season's pack, although canning didn't get underway until mid-July.

On July 1, stocks of frozen snap beans were more than one-fifth larger than a year ago. Although these stocks are not burdensome, freezers contracted for 12 percent fewer acres in 1980 than in 1979. The pack of frozen green beans is expected to be down about 9 percent from last year. Current wholesale prices have advanced with the new pack and are expected to remain moderately higher than a year earlier throughout the marketing season.

Green Peas

The carryover of canned green peas was sharply larger than a year earlier reflecting the record large pack from the 1979 crop. In response, cannerys have contracted for 13 percent less acreage this year. Despite this substantial decrease in acreage, if yields are average, total supplies for the 1980/81 season will be only moderately smaller than a year earlier. This indicates that prices for canned green peas will be higher this fall, reflecting not only the smaller supplies but also the higher processing costs. By mid-May, the California harvest was completed and by mid-June canning activity was well underway in the Midwest. Crop development and progress in Minnesota were hampered by dry conditions early in the season and rain and hail damage later.

The acreage of peas contracted for freezing is 22 percent smaller than the 161,660 acres contracted in 1979. With July 1 stocks of 172.2 million pounds—reflecting some of this year's production—the 1980 pack is expected to total slightly less than 350 million pounds, resulting in supplies about 12 percent smaller than a year earlier. Reflecting ample supplies and low prices, disappearance of frozen green peas climbed to 403.0 million pounds during the 1979/80 marketing year and is expected to remain near that level during the year ahead. Prices for

frozen green peas will average moderately higher during the 1980/81 marketing year.

Sweet Corn

Growers and cannerys contracted for 11 percent less acreage of sweet corn for canning this year, reflecting the large carryover from the 1979 pack. The 1979/80 pack was larger than expected and prices for Midwestern golden corn remained at year-earlier levels throughout the marketing season. Reflecting the lower prices, disappearance of canned corn has been at a very high level. With average yields, the 1980 pack will probably total about 54.0 million cases (24-303's basis) resulting in total supplies for the 1980/81 season, about 11 percent smaller than last season. Prices will average moderately higher this year.

Because of a 7-percent cut in acreage of corn for freezing and smaller-than-usual carryover stocks, total supplies of frozen corn will be substantially smaller during the 1980/81 marketing season. Consumption of frozen corn continues to increase each year because of the continued popularity of frozen corn-on-the-cob.

Tomatoes

An estimated 261,000 acres of tomatoes are under contract by cannerys in 1980, a 17-percent decrease from a year ago. Acreage in California—which, at 210,000 acres, is down 18 percent—accounts for about 80 percent of the total. Total tomato tonnage contracted for 1980, at 6.3 million tons, is 13 percent less than last year. California's contracted tonnage—at 5.4 million tons, accounting for 85 percent of the total—is 15 percent less than a year ago.

This year, because of the large carryover of canned tomatoes, processors restricted the amount of tomatoes contracted for processing and tightened the conditions of purchase. There was not an industry-wide agreement on price, but industry sources believe most growers negotiated prices ranging between \$47.00 and \$60.00 per ton, down moderately from last year's level.

In California, there was more rain than normal during planting in the south coastal counties and in the Northern San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys. Cool weather delayed growth and development in most areas. Harvest started in the desert about June 10 and in the southern San Joaquin Valley about mid-July. Sacramento Valley harvest usually starts in late-July, followed by the central coastal areas.

Because of burdensome supplies last year, prices for canned tomatoes and tomato products were low and products were consumed at a rapid rate. Exports of canned tomato products were also up sharply. As a result carryover supplies were not excessive. However,

er, the industry decided to halt the continued escalation of tomato production and processing to improve returns to both growers and canners. As a result, prices for tomatoes and tomato products are firming up and are expected to be even higher this fall. In early July, California canners announced price increase for standard peeled tomatoes to \$6.75-\$7.00 per case (24-303's), up from \$6.25 in May and \$6.00 a year ago. Prices for other major tomato products will have similar increases.

Asparagus

On July 1, frozen asparagus stocks totaled 17.0 million pounds, down nearly 12 percent from a year earlier. In Michigan, both freezers and canners expect to make smaller packs. Deliveries to Michigan processors through June 6 totaled 11.3 million pounds, compared with 12.2 million pounds a year ago. Unusually good movement of asparagus to the fresh market has helped curtail the amount of asparagus processed.

Despite relatively large carryover stocks of both canned and frozen asparagus, prices are not expected to decline. A smaller pack this year plus the continued increases in cost of growing, harvesting, and processing this labor-intensive crop are expected to keep prices for both frozen and canned asparagus above year-earlier levels.

Other Processed Vegetable Highlights

The contracted tonnage of cabbage for kraut, at 226,000 tons, is 8 percent larger than a year ago. This should result in a pack about 7 to 8 percent larger than last year, and total supplies for the 1980-81 season will be larger than in the previous two seasons. Prices will be moderately higher than last year because of increased processing costs.

Contracted acreage for spring, summer, and fall pickling cucumbers is down 16 percent from the acreage contracted last year. Based on recent history, open market purchases could be expected to add about 10-percent additional supply. However, both the pack and total supplies of pickles will be substantially smaller than last year, and pickle prices will be above year-earlier levels.

Drastic cuts were made in the contracted acreages for green lima beans for processing this year. The area for freezing is down 30 percent; canning acreage will be down 14 percent. Total supplies of both canned and frozen lima beans will be substantially smaller than during the 1979/80 season and prices are expected to be moderately above year-earlier levels.

Due to a large carryover of canned beets, contracted acreage for the 1980/81 season was cut 22 percent from the year-earlier level. Although this will lead to

a smaller pack, total supplies will be adequate and prices are expected to remain near the 1979/80 level.

The California pack of frozen broccoli is down 15 percent this year, but stocks on May 31 were 7 percent larger than a year ago. Demand for frozen broccoli, brussels sprouts, and cauliflower appears to have tapered off and prices will be affected only by increased processing and marketing costs.

VEGETABLE CONSUMPTION

Fresh Vegetables and Melon Use Up in 1979

Per capita use of fresh vegetables and melons increased in 1979 to 124.5 pounds. Fresh vegetable consumption rose to 103.8 pounds per person—up from 100.3 in 1978—but melon consumption dipped to 21.4 pounds, down from 22.3 pounds the year before. These changes resulted from a larger production of fresh market vegetables in 1979, and a slight decline in the production of melons. There was a slight decrease in the volume of fresh vegetables imported from Mexico, and a slight increase in melon imports.

Excluding potatoes, the most popular fresh vegetables in 1979 continued to be lettuce, at 26.0 pounds per person; tomatoes, at 12.7 pounds; and onions, at 11.8 pounds. Both lettuce and tomatoes registered slight declines from the year before, but onion consumption increased.

Processed Vegetable Consumption Up

The consumption of both canned and frozen vegetables increased in 1979 because of ample supplies and low prices.

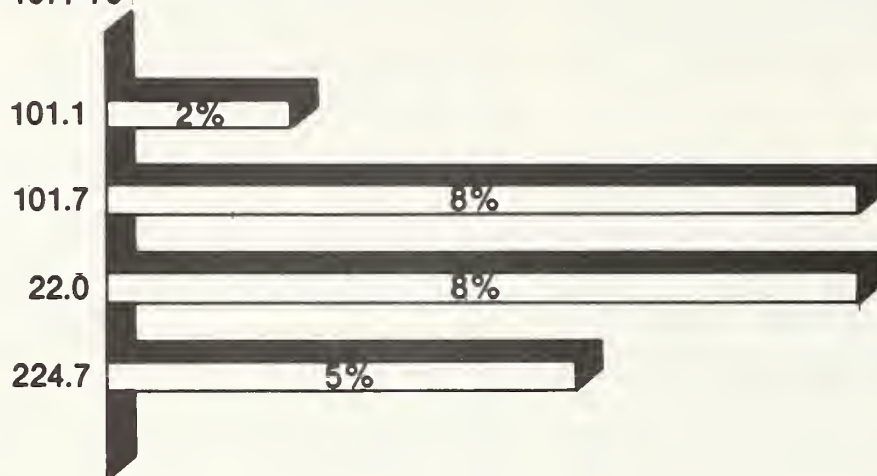
Consumption of canned vegetables rose to 55.8 pounds per person in 1979, up from 54.2 pounds the year before. Consumption of tomatoes and tomato products—the most important canned vegetables—rose to 23.9 pounds because of the record large pack of tomato products last year. Consumption of canned whole tomatoes rose to 5.8 pounds per person (product weight basis), up from 5.1 pounds a year earlier, and consumption of catsup, rose to 14.5 pounds, up from 12.8 pounds in 1978.

Consumption of pulp, puree, and juice declined slightly.

Per capita consumption of frozen vegetables also continued the steady increase to 29.6 pounds, up from 28.4 pounds per person in 1978, and the highest consumption to date. Data for frozen vegetables include potato products. Consumption of frozen potato products rose to 18.1 pounds per person (product weight basis), and accounted for more than 60 per-

Changes in Vegetable Consumption Per Capita Between 1970-72 and 1977-79*

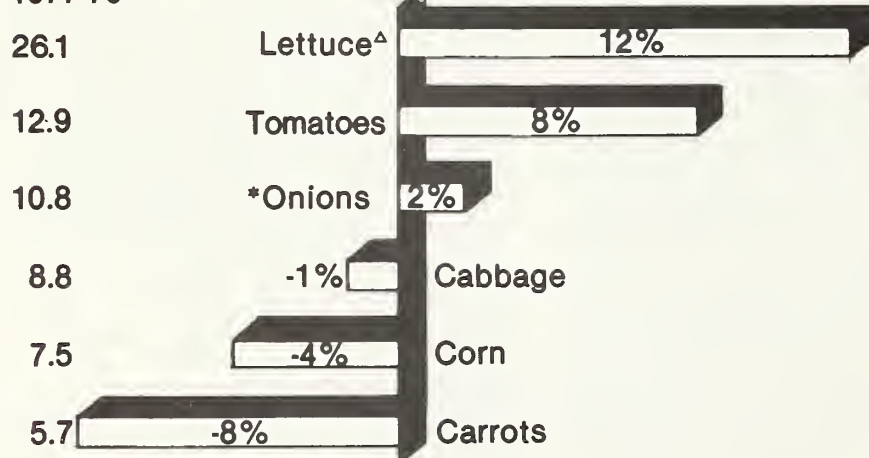
Total lb.
1977-79



* Fresh weight basis; excludes potatoes, sweet potatoes and melons. Dehydrated onions included in fresh.

Changes in Fresh Vegetable Consumption Per Capita Between 1970-72 and 1977-79

Total lb.
1977-79



^Δ Includes escarole.

* Includes about 3 lb. of dehydrated onions.

Changes in Canned Vegetable Consumption Per Capita Between 1970-72 and 1977-79*

Total lbs.
1977-79

61.94 Tomato products

21%

6.25 Pickles

10%

5.92 Snap beans

2%

14.57 Sweet Corn

-5%

4.07 Peas

-9%

*Fresh weight basis.

Changes in Frozen Vegetable Consumption Per Capita Between 1970-72 and 1977-79

Total lb.
1977-79

1.74 Broccoli

45%

1.87 Carrots

33%

6.98 Sweet Corn

25%

1.28 Snap beans

3%

4.37 Peas

-9%

*Fresh weight basis.

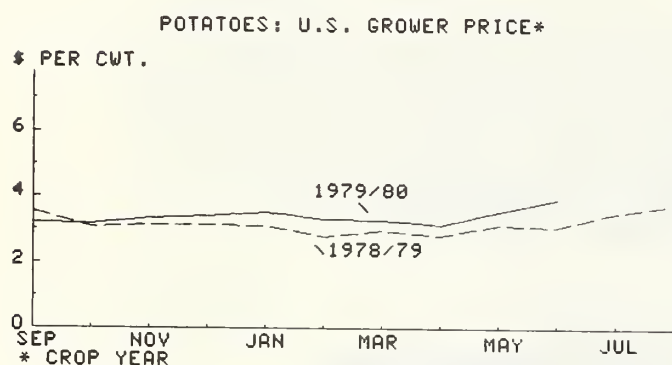
cent of the total. Frozen corn, the second most important frozen vegetable, trailed far behind at 2.0 pounds per person—less than 7 percent of the total.

POTATOES

Fall Acreage Down

Growers of fall potatoes are expected to harvest 977,000 acres in 1980, the smallest acreage in the past 15 years. Fall crop plantings were reduced to an estimated 1.0 million acres, reflecting declines in every region and in virtually every major producing State.

Acreage of fall crop potatoes for harvest in the Eastern States is estimated to be a relatively low 181,000 acres, down 7 percent from 1979 and 10 percent less than the 1978 level. In Maine, where a severe surplus situation developed last season, acreage is estimated at 107,000 acres, down 7 percent. New York's acreage is expected to be down 6 percent.



USDA

NEG. ESCS 3073-80 (7)

In the Central States, acreage for harvest is estimated at 277,000 acres, down 6 percent from 1979 and 12 percent from 1978. North Dakota will be down 6 percent from last year and Minnesota's acreage will be 9 percent smaller.

In the important Western States, fall acreage for harvest is placed at 519,000 acres, down 11 percent from last year, 19 percent below the 1978 total and the smallest since 1973. Idaho's acreage for harvest, estimated at 300,000 acres, is off 9 percent from last season, while Washington and Oregon growers reduced acreage 14 and 25 percent, respectively, from the 1979 levels.

At this time, the fall crop is in generally good condition across the country. Plantings were delayed by the cool, wet spring, but crops have progressed well this summer. The ash fallout from the eruption of Mt. St. Helens had negligible effect on the potato crops in the Pacific Northwest.

The reduced plantings of fall potatoes throughout the country indicate grower dissatisfaction with the prices received during the past two marketing seasons. Another season of low prices might well force some farmers out of business. If, however, a 9 to 10-percent reduction in acreage is achieved and yields are average, prices will move up from \$3.47 per cwt, the national average price in 1979, and are expected to range from \$4.25 to \$4.50.

Processor demand this fall, however, may continue weak. On July 1, stocks of frozen potato products stood at 968 million pounds, about the same as last year and 7 percent more than in 1978. There was a high rate of potato processing last spring, when prices were low. During the second quarter, the USDA purchased more than 18 million pounds of dehydrated potatoes, nearly 49 million pounds of frozen french fries, and 44 million pounds of frozen potato rounds. These purchases had little effect on raising prices for Maine potatoes. Meanwhile, some of the largest processors in the Pacific Northwest closed marginal processing plants.

Table 3—Potatoes, Irish: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, annual 1978, 1979, and indicated 1980

Season group	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For harvest 1980	1978	1979 ¹	Indicated 1980	1978	1979 ¹	Indicated 1980
	1978	1979 ¹							
	1,000 acres			Cwt.			Million cwt.		
Winter	12.9	11.9	11.5	203	200	205	2.62	2.38	2.36
Spring	90.9	83.8	72.8	198	255	234	17.96	21.34	17.01
Summer	111.9	109.0	96.4	189	205	194	21.17	22.29	18.70
Total with production to date.	215.7	204.7	180.7	194	255	211	41.75	46.02	38.07

¹ Revised.

Crop production, ESCS, USDA, issued monthly.

Demand for flakes and granules has remained relatively weak, not varying greatly from the 1979 pattern. Chip usage in 1980/81 can be expected to reflect the general economy. With the current recession, chip usage has been down but can increase if the economy begins to climb out of the recession during the last quarter of 1980 or first quarter of 1981.

U.S. spring potato production was placed at a record low 17.0 million cwt., 20 percent smaller than the 1979 crop and 5 percent smaller than the previous low set in 1978. Most of the decrease in production came in California, the leading State, where production was down 21 percent from the 1979 output. Because of smaller supplies, prices for long white potatoes in late June averaged \$8.65 per 100 pound sack (f.o.b. Kern County, California) compared with \$3.50 last year when excessive supplies and a truckers' strike caused abandonment of some potato acreage. Prices for eastern round white potatoes in late June stood at \$11.00 per 100 pound sack (f.o.b. eastern North Carolina shipping points) compared with \$4.50 a year ago.

Summer potato production for 1980 is placed at a record low 18.7 million cwt., 16 percent below the volume produced in 1979. Acreage for harvest in 1980 is set at a record low 96,400 acres, 12 percent less than 1979. On the other hand, yields, at 194 cwt. per acre, are second only to the record 205 cwt. produced in 1979. Prices for summer potatoes have continued the relatively high levels registered for spring potatoes.

For summer potatoes, the dry conditions in May and June reduced yields in Virginia. High temperatures also slowed development of the Texas crop. In California, the crop is in good condition and harvest has started in southern areas.

Exports

From October, 1979, through June 1980, nearly 1.4 million cwt. of fresh stock moved to foreign markets. This was substantially less than a year earlier when 2.9 million cwt. were exported during the same period. With a smaller crop and higher prices,

exports can be expected to decline to the 1978/79 levels.

Exports of dehydrated potatoes decreased slightly this season. From October 1 through May exports of flakes, granules, and other dehydrated potato products totaled 6.6 million cwt. (fresh equivalent bases) 22 percent more than a year ago. Exports of flakes and granules were up 38 percent but exports of other dehydrated potato products decreased 64 percent. The European Community (EC) and Japan are our major markets for flakes and granules. Canada and Japan are the major markets for other dehydrated potato products. Japan's curtailment of imports of these other dehydrated products caused the sharp drop in export sales of these items.

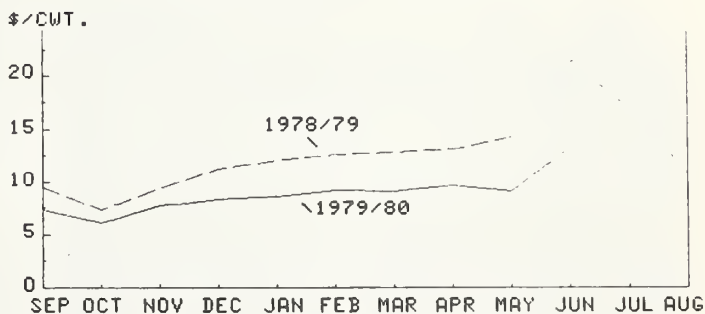
SWEETPOTATOES

Smaller 1980 Acreage

Plantings of sweetpotatoes this year are estimated at 118,000 acres, down 8 percent from a year earlier. About 115,000 acres will be harvested. All States share in the acreage decline, but the largest producers—North Carolina and Louisiana—show the largest decreases. These two States usually account for more than 50 percent of the total U.S. sweetpotato acreage. The crop is later than usual this year because of the cool, wet spring and during June suffered from lack of soil moisture in North Carolina and Louisiana and from the excessive heat and dry weather in Texas. The California crop is in good condition.

Canners' stocks of sweetpotatoes on April 1 were 3.6 million cases (24-303's equivalent), the largest supply on that date for the past 3 years. Although ample supplies of canned product are available, the market is seasonally quiet. During the first week of July, list prices for canned sweetpotatoes (f.o.b. the South Central region) ranged from \$8.50 per case (24-303 cut) to \$11.00 (24-303 wholes).

SWEETPOTATOES: U.S. GROWER PRICES



USDA

NEG. ESCS 3074-80 (7)

Potato exports¹

Crop year Oct.-Sept.	Dehy- drated	fresh	Total	Percent of crop
--- Mil. cwt. ---				
1973/74	2.2	5.7	7.9	3%
1974/75	1.7	4.0	5.7	2%
1975/76	10.6	10.6	21.2	6%
1976/77	15.7	10.3	26.0	7%
1977/78	6.6	3.5	10.1	3%
1978/79	7.7	2.8	10.5	3%
1979/80 ²	6.6	1.4	8.0	5%

¹ Fresh weight basis. ² Oct. thru June.

The large stocks of canned sweetpotatoes probably will be heavily promoted this summer, and the projected substantially smaller production will trigger higher grower prices this fall. Grower prices have been low during the past two seasons. Grower prices for the 1980/81 crop are expected to average moderately higher than during the past two seasons. Higher raw product costs plus increased processing and marketing costs will lead to moderately higher retail prices for canned sweetpotatoes during the fall and winter.

Table 4—Sweetpotatoes: Harvested acreage by States, United States

State and area	1978	1979	Indicated 1980 ¹	1980 as percent-age of 1979
	--- 1,000 acres ---		Percent	
New Jersey	2.6	2.7	2.7	100
Maryland	1.4	1.4	1.3	93
Virginia	6.1	5.9	3.9	66
Central Atlantic	10.1	10.0	7.9	7.9
North Carolina	37.0	41.0	38.0	93
South Carolina	2.4	2.8	2.5	89
Georgia	6.0	6.0	5.0	83
Lower Atlantic	45.4	49.8	45.5	91
Tennessee	2.8	2.8	2.7	96
Alabama	5.5	5.7	5.5	96
Mississippi	9.0	8.8	8.5	97
Arkansas	1.6	1.6	1.5	94
Louisiana	28.0	27.0	25.0	93
Texas	9.5	9.4	9.2	98
Central	56.4	55.3	52.4	95
California	8.7	9.6	9.0	94
United States	120.6	124.7	114.8	92

¹ Indicated as of June 30.

Data from Acreage, ESCS, USDA.

MUSHROOMS

Grower prices for fresh and processing mushrooms remained fairly strong through the early winter but dropped sharply in March and April. During the first week of April prices for clean cut #1 mushroom for repacking averaged 64 to 68 cents per pound, down from an average range of 80 to 85 cents last July. Prices for #1 mushrooms for processing dropped to the 45 to 50 cent range from the 67 to 75 cent range in September. In early July, prices for clean cut bulk #1 mushrooms for repacking ranged from 64 to 69 cents per pound while mushrooms for processing remained in the 45 to 50 cent range.

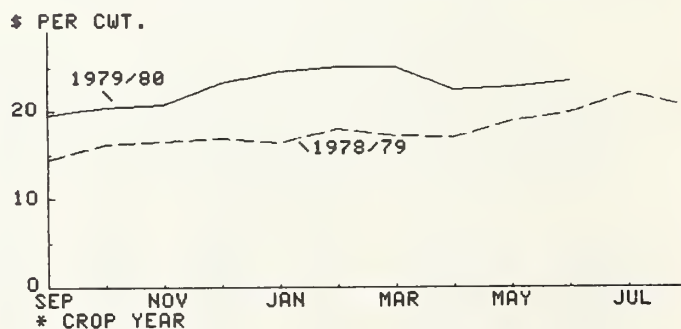
The market for imported private label mushroom from Taiwan was firm in early June with prices for pieces and stems bringing \$9.25 per case (24-4 oz.) ex-dock, East Coast. Imports were up sharply. The American Mushroom Institute asked the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) at a hearing on June 9 to recommend that the U.S. Government impose "an absolute annual import global quota of 30 percent of the total U.S. canned mushroom supply for a period of 5 years." This position was vigorously opposed by some of the major mushroom importers. The Commission voted 4-0 that the domestic industry was being damaged by imported mushrooms. It recommendations are scheduled to be published on or before August 14.

DRY EDIBLE BEANS

The U.S. acreage for harvest of dry beans is 1.77 million acres, 25 percent more than in 1979. There are increases in acreage in all States except California. The acreage increases are largely attributed to current favorable prices and 1980 export contracts with Mexico. Notable acreage increases have occurred in the pinto-producing States of Colorado, Idaho, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, and North Dakota.

Average monthly grower prices for beans during the current marketing season have been well above those of a year earlier because of a strong export market. The 1979 acreage was about 4 percent less than in 1978; production was nearly 9 percent more and was the highest on record. In September, the average grower price was \$19.50 per cwt. Prices continued to rise until February when a high of \$25.20 per cwt was reached. During April, prices eased down to \$22.60 per cwt., but then strengthened—rising to \$22.90 per cwt. in May and to \$23.60 per cwt in June.

DRY BEANS: U.S. GROWER PRICES*



USDA

NEG. ESCS 3075-80 (7)

Table 5—Beans, dry edible: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, annual 1978, 1979, and indicated 1980¹

Group State and classes	Acreage			Production ²		
	Harvested		For harvest 1980 ³	1978	1979	Indicated 1980 ⁶
	1978	1979				
	--- 1,000 acres ---			--- 1,000 cwt. ---		
Michigan	540	490	585	6,210	6,860	(⁶)
New York	42	40	44	428	480	(⁶)
Northwest ⁴	489	484	699	7,333	8,010	(⁶)
Southwest ⁵	194	200	243	1,746	1,795	(⁶)
California:						
Large lima	29	27	35	458	520	(⁶)
Baby lima	25	29	20	512	650	(⁶)
Other	162	149	145	2,353	2,350	(⁶)
Total California	216	205	200	3,323	3,520	(⁶)
United States	1,487	1,419	1,771	19,040	20,665	(⁶)

¹ Includes beans grown for garden seed. ² Cleaned basis. ³ Indicated as of June 27. ⁴ Nebraska, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Washington, Minnesota, and North Dakota. ⁵ Kansas, Colorado, and Utah. ⁶ Available in August Crop Production.

Data from Acreage, ESCS, USDA.

Domestic use has been steady but exports have been more than one-third larger than last year. Exports of pinto and red kidney beans increased about two and one-half times. From September 1979 through June 1980, exports of all dry beans excluding seed, were up nearly 35 percent to 6.4 million cwt., compared with 4.7 million cwt. during the same period in 1978/79.

By Classes--Navy Beans

It is difficult, at this time, to tell how much larger the navy bean crop will be. While the Michigan acreage for harvest is 19 percent larger, Michigan also grows kidney, black turtle and pinto beans in addition to navy beans. The major expansion is expected in these beans rather than in navys. The 1979 navy bean harvest was 11 percent greater than in 1978 and the largest since 1974. September through June exports of navy beans were 7 percent more than a year earlier.

Dealer prices dropped to under \$20.00 cwt. in the first week of October but quickly rose to the \$22 to \$23 per cwt. range before dropping to the \$20 to \$21 range in November and early December. From the middle of December to the middle of February, prices were again in the \$22 to \$23 range.

The largest importer of navy beans as usual this year is the United Kingdom. The Netherlands, Canada, Germany, and Belgium also are important importers.

Great Northerns

Prices of great northerns in Idaho and Nebraska have ranged from \$23 to \$27 per cwt. during the past season. In July they reached \$29 per cwt. Production

in 1979, at 2.0 million cwt., was 7 percent greater than a year earlier. Exports from September 1979 through June 1980 were only about 5 percent larger.

Heavy volume importers of great northerns so far this season are Algeria, France, Belgium, Yugoslavia, Japan, German Federal Republic, Venezuela, and Canada.

Pintos

Dealer prices of pinto beans rose from \$24 to \$25 per cwt. in September and October to \$27.50 to \$30.00 in November; then to \$30.50 to \$34.00 in December. Prices reached a high of \$35.75 in February. Since then they have been mostly in the \$33 to \$35 per cwt. range. Export sales from September 1979 through June 1980 were nearly 2-1/2 times greater than a year earlier.

Mexico and the Dominican Republic have been the two largest importers of pinto beans so far in 1979/80. Mexican imports have been large because the Mexican crop has been greatly reduced by drought.

The Outlook

Because of the strong Mexican demand and favorable prices for pinto's and other colored beans, growers have increased their 1980 acreage of dry beans by 25 percent over 1979. It is expected that this acreage increase will involve mostly pintos and black turtles, plus quantities of pinks, small reds, and red kidney beans. In States like Michigan, increases in colored bean acreage may involve cuts in white bean acreage.

Currently there are some 250,000 metric tons of pintos contracted for by Mexican interests for

delivery from September through December 1980. Much of the contracted tonnage will come from Minnesota and North Dakota where the drought has been rather severe and yields may be reduced.

There are also some indications that the strong demand for dry beans may be worldwide. Crops in Brazil and Argentina have run into problems.

California is the only State showing a decrease in dry bean acreage. California has increased its acreage of large limas—for which prices have been favorable—but cut its acreage of small limas and other classes for which prices were low.

With a cutback in acreage of those bean classes that are currently low priced and strong foreign demand of those on which acreage has increased, prices for the major U.S. classes may be expected to average as high or higher in 1980/81 than in 1979/80.

DRY PEAS AND LENTILS

Growers in Idaho and Washington expect to harvest 131,000 acres of dry peas this season, a 4-percent decrease from last year, although planted acres were the same both years. Idaho expects to harvest more acres than last year and Washington less.

The dry pea and lentil producing area of Washington is more than 200 miles from erupting St. Helens. Nevertheless, it received from 1/8 inch to over 2 inches of ash, which has caused some concern for this year's crop. The pea crop in the Palouse area does not appear to be badly damaged. The main acreage is outside the area receiving the highest fall-

out, except for the irrigated wrinkled peas in the Columbia Basin. Washington growers who earlier had the potential for good dry pea yields, now have been hard hit by a disease which has reduced yield prospects sharply. Pea fields in many areas are showing severe *sclerotinia* white mold damage which has been intensified by heavy vine growth and continued wet, cool conditions. There is also concern that ash may cause harvesting problems. Because the ash is extremely abrasive, farmers are concerned about the effects on harvesting equipment. Idaho's abandonment of pea acreage is generally quite small but ash fallout has caused some problems with the crop. The Idaho crop has also been affected by *sclerotinia*.

The American Dry Pea and Lentil Association reported that domestic movement of peas between July 1, 1979 and June 30, 1980, decreased by a mere 5 percent even though domestic production was down 43 percent. Domestic lentil movement was off 12 percent.

Between September 1, 1979, and June 1, 1980, exports, excluding seed, were nearly 2.0 million cwt. This compared with 2.2 million cwt a year earlier. Foreign movement of lentils was 876,306 cwt. versus 789,555 a year earlier.

Grower prices for peas trended downward from \$10.60 per cwt. in September to \$9.51 in December. Prices rose to \$10.00 per cwt. in January and reached a high of \$11.60 in March. Since then the trend again has been downward with the June grower price at \$10.40.

With a smaller dry pea crop in prospect, grower prices should strengthen somewhat but probably will not be much above last year's levels because of sluggish foreign demand. Lentil prices are expected to continue at their current levels.

Table 6—Peas, dry field: Acreage, planted and harvested, annual 1978, 1979, and acreage for harvest 1980¹

State	Acreage					
	Planted			Harvested		
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	For harvest 1980
	--- 1,000 acres ---					
Idaho	83.0	53.0	64.0	82.0	51.0	61.0
Washington	121.0	86.0	75.0	120.0	85.0	70.0
United States	204.0	139.0	139.0	202.0	136.0	131.0

¹ Excludes peas grown for seed.

Data from Acreage, ESCS, USDA.

Table 7—Commercially produced vegetables: Civilian per capita consumption, averages 1947-49, 1957-59, and 1965 to date

Period	Fresh equivalent					As percentage of annual total			
	Total fresh and processed	Fresh ¹	Processed ²			Fresh	Processed		
			Total	Canned	Frozen		Total	Canned	Frozen
			Pounds				Percent		
1947-49	199.7	120.5	79.2	72.6	6.6	60.3	39.7	36.4	3.3
1957-59	199.7	104.1	95.6	81.1	14.5	52.1	47.9	40.6	7.3
Year									
1965	201.0	98.3	102.7	85.3	17.4	48.9	51.1	42.4	8.7
1966	201.5	95.9	105.6	86.7	18.9	47.6	52.4	43.0	9.4
1967	209.4	98.2	111.2	91.3	19.9	46.9	53.1	43.6	9.5
1968	214.9	101.2	113.7	92.7	21.0	47.1	52.9	43.1	9.8
1969	212.9	98.7	114.2	94.9	19.3	46.4	53.6	44.6	9.0
1970	213.8	99.2	114.6	94.0	20.6	46.4	53.6	44.0	9.6
1971	212.0	98.2	113.8	93.6	20.2	46.3	53.7	44.2	9.5
1972	216.0	99.3	116.7	96.3	20.4	46.0	54.0	44.6	9.4
1973	224.1	100.6	123.5	101.6	21.9	44.9	55.1	45.3	9.8
1974	224.7	102.9	121.8	100.9	20.9	45.8	54.2	44.9	9.3
1975	223.6	101.9	121.7	101.9	19.8	45.6	54.4	45.6	8.8
1976	226.2	102.7	123.5	103.0	20.5	45.4	54.6	45.5	9.1
1977	226.7	101.4	125.3	104.2	21.1	44.7	55.3	46.0	9.3
1978	223.5	103.0	120.5	98.7	21.8	46.1	53.9	44.1	9.8
1979 ³	233.6	106.1	127.5	104.1	23.4	45.4	54.6	44.6	10.0

¹ Includes dehydrated onions and excludes melons. ² Data includes pickles and sauerkraut in bulk; excludes canned and frozen potatoes, canned sweetpotatoes, canned baby foods and canned soups. ³ Preliminary.

Table 8—Potatoes, sweetpotatoes, dry edible beans, and dry field peas: Per capita consumption, primary distribution weight, averages 1947-49, 1957-59 and annual 1965 to date¹

Period	Potatoes ²	Sweet-potatoes ³	Dry edible beans ⁴	Dry field peas ⁵
	<i>Pounds</i>			
1947-49	114	13.0	6.7	0.6
1957-59	107	8.3	7.7	.6
Year				
1965	108	6.2	6.6	.4
1966	118	6.3	6.3	.4
1967	108	5.8	6.9	.2
1968	115	5.7	6.4	.3
1969	117	5.7	6.9	.3
1970	118	5.6	5.9	.3
1971	119	4.9	5.9	.3
1972	119	5.1	6.3	.3
1973	117	5.1	6.4	.5
1974	114	5.5	6.7	.4
1975	122	5.5	6.5	.4
1976	116	5.4	6.2	.4
1977	124	5.0	6.1	.2
1978	122	5.5	5.9	.4
1979 ⁶	124	5.7	6.4	.4

¹ Civilian consumption only. ² Farm weight basis, calendar years. Includes farm garden produce but not nonfarm. Includes table-stock and processed potatoes. ³ Includes canned sweetpotatoes. ⁴ Cleaned basis, calendar years. ⁵ Cleaned basis, crop years beginning approximately September of year indicated. ⁶ Preliminary.

Table 9—Civilian per capita consumption of selected commercially produced fresh and processed vegetables¹
United States, calendar years 1968-79

Commodity	Fresh equivalent basis											
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979 ²
	<i>Pounds</i>											
Asparagus												
Fresh . . . . .	.50	.40	.50	.40	.50	.40	.40	.40	.40	.30	.30	.30
Canned . . . . .	.87	.83	.81	.73	.70	.84	.62	.64	.67	.48	.46	.33
Frozen . . . . .	.30	.28	.28	.24	.19	.21	.19	.17	.21	.17	.17	.5
Beans, lima ³												
Fresh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canned . . . . .	.46	.52	.54	.50	.44	.44	.42	.37	.41	.48	.40	.46
Frozen	1.56	1.33	1.50	1.35	1.45	1.46	1.32	1.14	1.00	1.12	1.05	1.06
Beans, snap												
Fresh	1.90	1.80	1.70	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.50	1.60	1.60	1.50	1.40	1.40
Canned	3.76	3.91	3.98	4.01	3.99	4.03	4.06	3.84	4.13	4.06	3.90	4.11
Frozen	1.18	1.14	1.24	1.22	1.26	1.34	1.27	1.04	1.35	1.18	1.22	1.45
Broccoli												
Fresh . . . . .	.40	.40	.50	.70	.70	.80	.80	1.00	1.10	1.30	1.30	1.40
Frozen	1.05	1.11	1.10	1.19	1.32	1.41	1.38	1.27	1.38	1.53	1.86	1.83
Cabbage												
Fresh	9.30	8.90	8.80	9.20	8.80	9.00	9.10	9.20	8.80	8.50	8.90	8.70
Canned ⁴	2.56	2.30	2.37	2.47	2.19	2.19	2.40	2.11	2.24	2.22	2.10	1.66
Corn ⁵												
Fresh	7.80	8.00	7.90	7.50	7.90	8.00	7.70	7.90	8.20	7.60	7.50	7.40
Canned	14.19	15.08	14.66	15.18	15.98	15.79	14.84	12.58	14.15	15.43	14.66	13.61
Frozen	5.87	5.35	5.96	5.41	5.41	5.88	5.78	5.69	5.77	6.56	6.88	7.50
Cucumbers												
Fresh	2.90	3.20	3.20	3.10	3.30	3.00	3.40	3.20	3.70	4.00	4.30	4.30
Canned ⁶	5.74	5.76	5.50	5.65	5.83	5.93	5.79	5.83	6.24	6.12	6.27	6.37
Peas, green ³												
Fresh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canned	7.56	7.49	7.06	6.86	6.87	7.71	6.35	6.26	6.57	7.01	6.45	5.86
Frozen	5.66	4.86	5.04	4.92	4.92	4.80	4.74	4.64	4.42	4.14	4.23	4.74
Spinach												
Fresh . . . . .	.60	.50	.50	.50	.40	.50	.50	.50	.60	.70	.50	.50
Canned . . . . .	.65	.47	.62	.58	.64	.73	.69	.49	.47	.46	.55	.68
Frozen	1.00	.96	.97	1.04	1.03	.96	1.13	.93	1.02	1.05	1.07	1.27
Tomatoes												
Fresh	11.90	11.90	12.30	11.40	12.20	12.60	12.00	12.10	12.70	12.50	13.40	12.70
Canned ⁷	50.42	51.30	51.30	50.39	51.96	56.17	57.84	62.45	61.15	61.56	59.26	65.07

¹ Data for processed vegetables excludes quantities consumed in commercially produced soups, and baby foods and in canned wholesale mixtures such as peas and carrots and succotash. ² Preliminary. ³ "In pod" basis. ⁴ Sauerkraut, canned and bulk. ⁵ "On-cob" basis. ⁶ Pickles, canned and bulk. ⁷ Including canned whole tomatoes and tomato products other than soup.

Table 10— Fresh vegetables and melons, commercial: Per capita consumption, farm weight, averages 1947-49, 1957-59, and 1965 to date¹

Period	Vegetables															Total
	Leafy, green and yellow															
	Tomatoes	Artichokes	Asparagus	Lima beans (unshelled)	Snap beans	Broccoli	Brussels sprouts	Cabbage	Carrots	Kale	Lettuce	Green peas (unshelled)	Peppers	Spinach	Minor		Total
1947-49	13.8	.2	1.0	.6	4.1	.9	.2	16.1	8.8	.2	18.6	.9	2.1	1.9	6.3	61.9
1957-59	12.4	.2	.8	.3	2.7	.4	.1	10.6	7.3	.2	20.3	.3	2.2	1.0	5.2	51.6
Year																
1965	12.0	.3	.6	.3	2.0	.3	.1	8.9	7.0	.1	21.7	.2	2.3	.6	4.6	49.0
1966	12.4	.3	.4	.3	1.9	.3	(²)	8.9	6.4	.1	21.6	.2	2.4	.6	4.0	47.4
1967	12.4	.4	.4	.3	2.0	.3	.1	9.1	6.5	.1	22.1	.1	2.6	.6	3.6	48.2
1968	11.9	.3	.5	(³)	1.9	.4	(²)	9.3	7.5	(³)	22.5	(³)	2.8	.5	5.5	51.3
1969	11.9	.3	.4	(³)	1.8	.4	(²)	8.9	6.0	(³)	22.5	(³)	2.6	.5	4.4	47.8
1970	12.3	.3	.5	(³)	1.7	.5	(²)	8.8	5.9	(³)	23.1	(³)	2.4	.5	4.7	48.4
1971	11.4	.4	.4	(³)	1.6	.7	(²)	9.2	6.1	(³)	23.2	(³)	2.5	.5	4.5	49.1
1972	12.2	.3	.5	(³)	1.6	.7	(²)	8.8	6.6	(³)	23.3	(³)	2.7	.4	4.6	49.5
1973	12.6	.3	.4	(³)	1.6	.8	(²)	9.0	6.7	(³)	23.9	(³)	2.8	.5	4.4	50.2
1974	12.0	.3	.4	(³)	1.5	.8	(²)	9.1	7.0	(³)	24.5	(³)	3.0	.5	4.3	51.4
1975	12.1	.3	.4	(³)	1.6	1.0	(²)	9.2	6.5	(³)	24.5	(³)	3.1	.5	4.3	51.4
1976	12.7	.4	.4	(³)	1.6	1.1	(²)	8.8	6.7	(³)	24.3	(³)	3.3	.6	3.7	50.9
1977	12.5	.3	.3	(³)	1.5	1.3	(²)	8.5	5.4	(³)	25.1	(³)	3.4	.7	3.8	50.3
1978	13.4	.2	.3	(³)	1.4	1.3	(²)	8.9	5.7	(³)	26.6	(³)	3.5	.5	2.8	51.2
1979 ⁴	12.7	.4	.3	(³)	1.4	1.4	(²)	8.7	6.1	(³)	26.0	(³)	3.5	.5	2.4	50.7
---Pounds---																
Vegetables																
Other										Melons						
Beets	Cauliflower ⁵	Celery	Corn	Cucumbers	Egg plant	Garlic	Onions and shallots ⁶			Total	Total vegetables	Watermelons	Cantaloups	Total melons	Total vegetables and melons	Dehydrated onions
							Onions	Shallots	Minor							
1947-49	1.3	3.3	8.2	8.0	2.6	.4	.2	12.0	8.8	44.8	120.5	17.8	9.6	27.4	147.9	
1957-59 . . . . .	.7	1.3	8.0	8.3	2.8	.4	.3	11.7	6.6	40.1	104.1	16.9	8.2	25.1	129.2	
Year																
1965 . . . . .	.5	1.0	6.7	8.1	3.1	.4	.4	11.4	5.7	37.3	98.3	15.7	7.9	23.6	121.9	
1966 . . . . .	.4	1.0	6.9	7.4	3.0	.4	.3	11.5	5.2	36.1	95.9	14.8	7.3	22.1	118.0	
1967 . . . . .	.4	1.0	6.8	8.0	3.1	.4	.4	12.1	5.4	37.6	98.2	14.2	8.1	22.3	120.5	
1968	(³)	1.0	7.2	7.8	2.9	.4	.5	11.9	6.3	38.0	101.2	14.4	8.6	23.0	124.2	
1969	(³)	.9	7.3	8.0	3.2	.4	.5	12.5	6.4	39.2	98.9	13.8	9.1	22.9	121.8	
1970	(³)	.7	7.2	7.9	3.2	.4	.5	11.9	6.3	38.1	98.8	14.4	8.9	23.3	122.1	
1971	(³)	.7	7.3	7.5	3.1	.4	.3	10.1	6.1	35.5	96.0	14.1	8.5	22.6	118.6	2.5
1972	(³)	.8	7.1	7.9	3.3	.5	.4	9.9	5.7	35.6	97.3	13.2	8.7	21.9	119.2	2.0
1973	(³)	.8	7.6	8.0	3.0	.6	.5	9.2	5.7	35.4	98.2	13.8	8.0	21.8	120.0	2.4
1974	(³)	.8	7.4	7.7	3.4	.5	.7	10.5	5.6	36.6	100.0	11.9	7.0	18.9	118.9	2.8
1975	(³)	.9	7.0	7.9	3.2	.5	.8	9.5	5.4	35.5	99.0	12.2	6.9	19.1	118.1	3.0
1976	(³)	1.0	7.5	8.2	3.7	.7	.5	10.1	5.1	36.8	100.4	13.5	7.0	20.5	120.9	2.3
1977	(³)	1.1	7.2	7.6	4.0	.6	.6	10.1	4.7	35.9	98.7	13.5	7.7	21.3	119.8	2.7
1978	(³)	1.0	7.0	7.5	4.3	.5	.8	10.6	4.1	35.8	100.3	13.2	9.1	22.3	122.6	2.6
1979 ⁴	(³)	1.3	7.5	7.4	4.3	.7	1.1	11.8	4.3	48.4	103.8	12.5	8.9	21.4	124.5	3.0

¹ Excludes quantities produced in home gardens. ² Less than 0.05 pound. ³ Included in minor vegetables. ⁴ Preliminary. ⁵ Close trim basis since 1954; slight trim basis in prior years. ⁶ Includes 0.1 pound of shallots each year through 1958; 1959 through 1967 less than 0.05 pound; since 1968, included in minor vegetables. ⁷ Excludes dehydrated onions beginning 1971.

Table 11—Canned vegetables: Per capita consumption, processed weight, averages 1947-49, 1957-59 and annual 1965 to date¹

Period	Leafy, green and yellow vegetables						Tomato products					Other vegetables							
	Aspar- agus	Lima beans	Snap beans	Carrots	Peas	Pump- kin and squash	Spin- ach	Whole toma- toes	Catsup and chili- sauce	Paste and sauce	Pulp and puree	Toma- to and other vege- table juices ²	Beets	Corn	Pickles	Sauer- kraut	Sweet pota- toes	Other ³	Total
<i>Pounds</i>																			
1947-49 . . .	.6	.4	2.8	.4	5.7	.6	1.1	4.3	2.5	2.4	.9	4.2	1.1	5.2	3.3	1.8	.4	1.4	39.1
1957-59 . . .	.8	.4	4.1	.5	4.8	.6	1.0	4.6	3.5	3.4	.7	5.0	1.4	5.3	4.5	1.6	1.0	1.6	44.8
Year																			
1965 . . . . .	.8	.3	4.8	.6	4.1	.5	.8	4.5	5.0	⁴ 3.9	.8	4.7	1.4	5.5	6.2	1.4	1.3	2.1	48.7
1966 . . . . .	.7	.2	5.1	.7	4.2	.5	.7	4.6	4.8	⁴ 4.2	1.0	4.4	1.4	5.2	6.6	1.4	1.2	2.1	49.0
1967 . . . . .	.7	.4	5.1	.7	4.1	.5	.7	4.6	4.7	⁴ 5.0	1.0	4.2	1.4	5.4	7.3	1.4	1.1	2.3	50.6
1968 . . . . .	.7	.3	5.5	.6	4.2	.6	.8	4.9	⁵ 9.8	1.1	1.1	4.0	1.3	5.8	7.7	1.6	1.3	2.1	52.3
1969 . . . . .	.7	.4	5.7	.6	4.1	.5	.6	4.9	⁵ 10.1	1.0	1.0	4.1	1.5	6.1	7.7	1.4	1.5	2.8	53.7
1970 . . . . .	.7	.4	5.8	.6	3.9	.5	.8	4.8	⁵ 10.1	1.0	1.0	4.1	1.5	5.9	7.4	1.5	1.2	2.7	52.9
1971 . . . . .	.6	.4	5.9	.6	3.8	.5	.7	4.9	⁵ 9.9	1.0	1.0	3.9	1.4	6.2	7.6	1.6	1.2	4.1	54.3
1972 . . . . .	.6	.3	5.8	.8	3.8	.6	.8	5.1	⁵ 10.2	1.1	1.1	3.7	1.5	6.5	7.8	1.4	1.1	4.1	55.2
1973 . . . . .	.7	.3	5.9	.6	4.3	.6	.9	5.8	⁵ 11.3	1.1	1.1	3.3	1.3	6.4	8.0	1.4	1.3	4.5	57.7
1974 . . . . .	.5	.3	5.9	.6	3.5	.6	.9	5.0	⁵ 12.0	1.2	1.2	3.6	1.3	6.0	7.8	1.5	1.5	4.7	56.9
1975 . . . . .	.5	.3	5.6	.6	3.4	.6	.6	4.9	⁵ 13.5	1.1	1.1	3.6	1.3	5.1	7.8	1.3	.9	4.0	55.1
1976 . . . . .	.6	.3	6.0	.5	3.6	.5	.6	5.2	⁵ 13.3	1.1	1.1	2.8	1.4	5.7	8.4	1.4	.9	3.4	55.7
1977 . . . . .	.4	.4	5.9	.6	3.9	.4	.6	5.0	⁵ 13.6	.9	.9	3.1	1.4	6.3	8.0	1.4	.8	3.2	55.9
1978 . . . . .	.4	.3	5.7	.5	3.6	.4	.7	5.1	⁵ 12.8	1.0	1.0	3.0	1.4	6.0	8.4	1.3	1.0	2.6	54.2
1979 ⁶ . . . . .	.3	.4	6.0	.5	3.2	.6	.8	5.8	⁵ 14.5	.8	.8	2.8	1.0	5.5	8.6	1.3	1.1	2.5	55.8

¹ Excludes soups and baby food. Civilian consumption only. ² Based on information available for 1944-46, tomato juice comprises approximately 85 percent of the total, combination vegetable juices 13 percent, and other vegetable juices 2 percent. Combination vegetable juice contains approximately 70 percent or more tomato juice. ³ Includes miscellaneous greens, pimientos, potatoes, mixed vegetables, and all items, especially in earlier years, for which no separate data are available. ⁴ Estimated. ⁵ Estimate combines paste, sauce, catsup and chili sauce. ⁶ Preliminary.

Table 12—Vegetables, frozen: Per capita consumption, processed weight, averages 1947-49, 1957-59 and annual 1965 to date¹

Period	Leafy, green and yellow vegetables										Other vegetables					Potato prod- ucts	Total ³	
	Aspara- gus	Snap beans	Lima beans	Car- rots	Peas	Peas and carrots	Pump- kin and squash	Broc- coli	Brus- sels sprouts	South- ern greens	Spin- ach	Other ²	Cauli- flower	Corn cut- basis	Succo- tash			Onions	Rhu- barb
--- Pounds ---																		
1947-49 . . . . .	.13	.28	.42	.07	.82	.05	.05	.16	.08	(⁴)	.27	.10	.08	.23	.04	(⁴)	.04	2.86
1957-59 . . . . .	.17	.77	.71	.26	1.61	.12	.10	.55	.19	(⁴)	.57	.61	.17	.65	.06	(⁴)	.03	8.13
Year																		
1965 . . . . .	.15	.91	.69	.51	1.98	(⁴)	.07	.68	.22	(⁴)	.62	.89	.20	1.13	(⁴)	(⁴)	.03	13.80
1966 . . . . .	.16	1.06	.70	.55	2.05	(⁴)	.10	.71	.20	(⁴)	.68	1.08	.25	1.26	(⁴)	(⁴)	.03	15.76
1967 . . . . .	.17	.90	.73	.66	1.88	(⁴)	.10	.77	.20	(⁴)	.70	1.07	.25	1.60	(⁴)	(⁴)	.03	16.64
1968 . . . . .	.16	1.00	.74	.73	2.08	(⁴)	.12	.79	.18	(⁴)	.70	1.12	.26	1.59	(⁴)	.16	.03	18.16
1969 . . . . .	.15	.97	.63	.72	1.78	(⁴)	.13	.84	.23	(⁴)	.67	1.02	.30	1.44	(⁴)	.18	.04	18.94
1970 . . . . .	.14	1.05	.71	.76	1.86	(⁴)	.13	.83	.22	(⁴)	.68	1.07	.30	1.61	(⁴)	.25	.04	20.75
1971 . . . . .	.12	1.04	.64	.74	1.81	(⁴)	.14	.90	.22	(⁴)	.73	1.18	.35	1.47	(⁴)	.34	.04	21.84
1972 . . . . .	.10	1.07	.69	.81	1.81	(⁴)	.10	.99	.20	(⁴)	.72	1.12	.35	1.46	(⁴)	.51	.04	22.22
1973 . . . . .	.11	1.14	.69	.99	1.76	(⁴)	.16	1.06	.23	(⁴)	.67	1.32	.37	1.60	(⁴)	.53	.06	23.96
1974 . . . . .	.10	1.07	.63	1.00	1.74	(⁴)	.10	1.04	.26	(⁴)	.78	.96	.41	1.56	(⁴)	.49	.06	23.41
1975 . . . . .	.09	.88	.55	.89	1.71	(⁴)	(⁴)	.95	.23	.34	.65	.89	.35	1.53	(⁴)	.59	(⁴)	23.54
1976 . . . . .	.11	1.14	.47	.92	1.63	(⁴)	(⁴)	1.04	.25	.25	.71	1.12	.39	1.56	(⁴)	.66	(⁴)	25.01
1977 . . . . .	.09	1.00	.53	.99	1.52	(⁴)	(⁴)	1.15	.24	.35	.73	.87	.41	1.77	(⁴)	.69	(⁴)	26.32
1978 . . . . .	.09	1.03	.50	1.00	1.55	(⁴)	(⁴)	1.40	.28	.31	.75	.90	.48	1.86	(⁴)	.72	(⁴)	28.44
1979 ⁵ . . . . .	.08	1.23	.51	1.09	1.74	(⁴)	(⁴)	1.37	.29	.37	.73	.80	.50	2.03	(⁴)	.75	(⁴)	29.61

¹ Civilian consumption only. ² Included with leafy, green and yellow because most items included are considered to be green. ³ Computed from unrounded data. ⁴ Included with "other". ⁵ Preliminary.

Table 13—Vegetables, fresh: Representative prices for stock of generally good quality and condition (U.S. No. 1 when available), New York, Chicago, and shipping point, indicated periods, 1979 and 1980

Market and commodity	State of origin	Unit	Tuesday					
			1979			1980		
			May 8	June 5	July 3	May 6	June 3	July 1
--- Dollars ---								
Terminal markets:								
New York								
Beans, snap, green . . .	Florida	Bu. basket	18.00	—	—	9.00	—	—
Broccoli	California	14-bchs., crt. & ctn.	7.75	10.00	10.50	9.50	9.50	7.50
Cabbage								
Domestic, round type	New York	Various used crates	7.75	—	—	4.25	—	—
Cantaloups.	California	36's jumbo crt.	34.50	—	23.00	34.00	15.50	20.00
Carrots, topped, washed.	California	48-1 lb. film bag ctn.	7.75	10.00	12.00	7.50	7.75	9.50
Cauliflower	California	Carton 12's	15.00	13.50	10.50	13.50	11.50	13.00
Celery								
Pascal	California	2-3 doz., crt.	11.50	15.50	18.00	13.00	10.50	10.50
Lettuce, Iceberg. . . .	California	2 doz., ctn.	7.25	6.00	8.75	15.00	10.00	8.00
Spinach, Savoy	New Jersey	Bu. basket	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tomatoes	Florida	8 lb. bskt., med.	13.00	13.50	—	12.50	13.50	—
Chicago								
Broccoli	California	14's crt. & ctn.	7.75	7.25	8.75	9.50	8.25	8.00
Cabbage								
Domestic, round type	Texas	Various used crates	6.75	5.75	—	5.50	8.50	8.00
Cantaloups.	California	18's jumbo crt.	—	13.00	9.50	—	13.00	10.50
Carrots, topped, washed.	California	48-1 lb. film bag, ctn.	8.25	8.50	9.75	8.00	8.25	10.00
Cauliflower	California	Film wrpd., ctns, 12's	10.00	9.75	10.00	13.00	11.00	11.00
Celery								
Pascal	California	2-3 doz., crt.	13.50	15.50	14.75	12.50	10.25	11.50
Pascal	Florida	2-4 doz., crt.	9.50	—	—	9.50	—	—
Cucumbers.	Florida	Bu. basket	15.00	9.00	—	9.50	11.50	—
Honeydews	Texas	2/3-flat crt. 6-8's	—	5.00	6.00	—	8.00	7.25
Lettuce, Iceberg. . . .	California	2 doz. heads, ctn.	6.50	6.50	7.75	14.50	8.75	6.75
Spinach, flat type. . . .	Illinois	Bu. basket	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tomatoes	Florida	30-lb. carton med.-lge.	14.25	12.00	—	14.50	12.25	—
Week ended								
1979								
1980								
May 12 June 9 July 7 May 10 June 6 July 12								
--- Dollars ---								
F.o.b. shipping point:								
Onions, medium	Texas	50 lb. sack Grano	—	—	—	3.44	8.00	—
Onions, medium	California	50 lb. sack Grano	—	5.00	7.25	—	8.43	—
Watermelons.	Florida	25 lb. av. and larger per cwt.	—	4.50	3.72	—	6.25	6.58

Source: Market News Report, AMS, USDA.

Table 14— Fresh Vegetables: Retail price, marketing margin, and grower and packer return per unit, sold in New York City, indicated months, 1979 and 1980

Commodity, month, and retail unit	Retail price ¹	Marketing margin		Grower and packer return (Fob shipping point prices) ^{2 3}	
		Absolute	Percentage of retail price	Absolute	Percentage of retail price
	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Carrots (lb.)					
April 1980.	31.5	23.4	74	8.1	26
March 1980.	32.5	23.8	73	8.7	27
April 1979.	34.0	23.2	68	10.8	32
Celery (lb.)					
April 1980.	27.8	20.5	74	7.3	26
March 1980.	27.8	16.5	59	11.3	41
April 1979.	23.1	16.5	71	6.6	29
Corn, sweet (doz. ears)					
April 1980.	348.0	233.6	67	114.4	33
March 1980.	360.0	222.7	62	137.3	38
April 1979.	342.0	227.6	67	114.4	33
Cucumbers (lb.)					
April 1980.	47.4	17.6	37	29.8	63
March 1980.	45.0	25.8	57	19.2	43
April 1979.	58.9	29.1	49	29.8	51
Lettuce (head)					
April 1980.	79.0	47.6	60	31.4	40
March 1980.	64.0	52.0	81	12.0	19
April 1979.	64.0	48.3	75	15.7	25
Onions, dry yellow (lb.)					
April 1980.	26.0	19.2	74	6.8	26
March 1980.	26.0	20.9	80	5.1	26
April 1979.	26.0	19.3	74	6.7	26
Peppers, green (lb.)					
April 1980.	69.0	41.8	61	27.2	39
March 1980.	74.0	48.4	65	25.6	35
April 1979.	89.0	46.8	53	42.2	47
Tomatoes, vine-ripe (lb.)					
April 1980.	74.0	33.2	45	40.8	55
March 1980.	74.9	51.4	69	23.5	31
April 1979.	84.0	26.8	32	57.2	68

¹ Retail prices N. Y. State Department of Agriculture. ² For quantity of product equivalent to retail unit sold to consumers; because of waste and spoilage during marketing, equivalent quantity exceeds retail unit. ³ Production areas: Carrots-CALIFORNIA, Celery-CALIFORNIA, Corn-FLORIDA, Cucumbers-FLORIDA, Lettuce-CALIFORNIA, Onions-TEXAS, Peppers-FLORIDA, Tomatoes-FLORIDA.

Table 15—Fresh vegetables: Representative truck rates for selected fresh vegetables, Jan-June 1979-80¹

Commodity, area, and city	1979						1980					
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
<i>Dollars per package</i>												
Cabbage (50 lb. wirebound crate)												
Southern Florida to:												
Atlanta	NA	NA	NA	.88	NA	—	.87	.87	.76	.83	.89	—
Chicago	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.18	—	2.22	2.11	2.18	2.18	2.44	—
New York City	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	2.08	—	2.09	2.04	2.09	2.08	2.35	2.43
Rio Grande Valley, Tex. to:												
Chicago	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.22	2.30	2.30	2.13	2.13	2.13	2.00	2.00	—
New York City	2.89	2.89	2.89	3.20	3.35	3.35	3.07	3.08	3.08	3.08	3.08	3.08
Carrots (48/1 lb. film)												
Imperial Valley, Calif. to:												
Chicago	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.61	2.54	—	2.69	2.62	2.46	2.46	2.46	—
New York City	3.07	3.07	3.07	3.69	3.46	—	3.46	3.46	3.54	3.54	3.54	—
Los Angeles . . . . .	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	—	.71	.71	.71	.71	.71	—
Rio Grande Valley, Tex. to:												
Chicago	1.79	1.79	1.79	2.00	2.05	2.05	1.63	1.70	1.78	1.69	1.75	1.94
Dallas . . . . .	.90	.90	.90	.90	.90	.90	.90	.90	.90	.90	.90	.90
New York City	2.73	2.73	2.73	3.02	3.15	3.15	2.38	2.41	2.56	2.50	2.63	3.00
Celery (60 lb. wirebound crate)												
Southern California to:												
Chicago	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.70	3.40	3.40	3.16	2.75	2.92	2.92	3.50	4.05
New York City	3.30	3.25	3.20	3.95	4.30	4.35	4.08	3.92	3.83	4.08	4.92	5.50
Southern Florida to:												
Atlanta	1.38	NA	1.50	1.50	1.80	1.80	1.86	1.86	1.76	1.83	1.89	1.95
Chicago	1.80	2.00	2.00	2.15	2.15	2.18	2.21	2.11	2.18	2.18	2.44	2.53
New York City	1.90	1.90	1.90	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.09	2.03	2.09	2.08	2.35	2.43
Corn (44-3/4 doz. wirebound crate)												
Southern Florida to:												
Chicago	1.68	1.70	1.68	1.82	1.82	1.82	1.71	1.80	1.80	1.91	2.08	2.05
New York City	1.57	1.58	1.58	1.75	1.75	1.72	1.67	1.66	1.74	1.80	2.05	2.00
Lettuce (24 head ctn)												
Imperial Valley, Calif. to:												
Atlanta	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.25	—	—	1.81	2.00	1.94	1.94	—	—
Chicago	1.87	1.87	1.87	2.13	—	—	2.18	2.12	2.00	2.00	—	—
Dallas	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.38	—	—	1.31	1.25	1.31	1.39	—	—
Los Angeles . . . . .	.40	.40	.40	.40	—	—	.58	.58	.58	.58	—	—
New York City	2.50	2.50	2.50	3.00	—	—	2.81	2.81	2.88	2.88	—	—
Potatoes (100-lb. sack)												
Idaho Falls, Idaho to:												
Atlanta	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.88	4.12	4.29	4.29	4.17	4.23	4.21	4.29
Chicago	2.90	2.90	3.00	3.12	3.12	3.30	3.33	3.33	3.21	3.33	3.33	3.33
Los Angeles	1.50	1.50	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.75	1.75	1.86	1.86	1.92	—
New York City	4.75	4.75	4.88	4.88	4.88	5.12	5.24	5.24	5.16	5.24	5.24	5.24
Presque Isle, Maine to:												
Boston	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.20	1.20	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
New York City	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.80	1.80	1.95	1.95	1.95	2.12	2.14	2.14
Western and Central New York to:												
Atlanta	2.20	2.20	2.25	2.25	2.25	—	2.00	1.99	1.90	1.85	1.90	—
New York	1.30	1.30	1.40	1.40	1.40	—	1.40	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30	—
Tomatoes, Vine Ripe (30 lb. ctn.)												
Atlanta . . . . .	.70	NA	.65	.65	.75	.75	.59	.47	.48	.61	.63	.52
Chicago	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.40	1.40	NA	1.30	1.23	1.30	1.36	1.44	1.35
New York City	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.40	1.40	1.32	1.18	1.24	1.57	1.42	1.35

¹ Reported from a sample of shippers and/or truck brokers in specified areas for shipments during the first week of month.

NA—Not available.

Table 16—Canned vegetables: Commerical pack and canners' seasonal supply, shipments to latest month; and total seasonal shipments, selected commodities

Commodity and season	Carryover	Pack	Seasonal supply	Shipments to latest month	Total seasonal shipments
<i>Million cases 24/303's</i>					
Asparagus					
1974-75	1.2	5.6	6.8	¹ 2.6	4.4
1975-76	2.4	3.6	6.0	¹ 3.1	4.9
1976-77	1.1	3.6	4.7	¹ 2.4	4.4
1977-78 . . . . .	.3	3.7	4.0	¹ 1.4	3.4
1978-79 . . . . .	.6	3.4	4.0	¹ 1.4	3.1
1979-80 . . . . .	.9	2.8	3.7	N.A.	6.4
Beans, lima					
1974-75 . . . . .	.2	2.5	2.7	³ 2.2	2.5
1975-76 . . . . .	.2	3.7	3.9	³ 2.6	3.0
1976-77	1.0	2.8	3.8	³ 2.7	3.1
1977-78 . . . . .	.6	2.7	3.3	³ 2.8	3.0
1978-79 . . . . .	.3	3.4	3.7	³ 2.8	3.1
1979-80 . . . . .	.5	3.1	3.6	N.A.	N.A.
Beans, snap					
1974-75	5.2	62.3	67.5	³ 52.1	52.2
1975-76	15.3	55.4	70.7	³ 54.5	57.1
1976-77	13.6	47.4	61.0	³ 53.2	55.3
1977-78	5.7	54.5	60.2	³ 52.7	55.2
1978-79	5.0	57.1	62.1	³ 54.6	55.9
1979-80					
Beets					
1974-75 . . . . .	.9	14.8	15.7	⁴ 9.8	11.6
1975-76	4.0	13.4	17.4	⁴ 9.4	12.4
1976-77	5.1	9.2	14.3	⁴ 9.4	11.6
1977-78	2.6	11.3	13.9	⁴ 9.6	11.8
1978-79	2.2	12.8	15.0	⁴ 10.1	12.1
1979-80	2.9	13.0	15.9	⁴ 7.1	N.A.
Carrots					
1974-75	2.2	7.2	9.4	⁴ 4.8	5.5
1975-76	3.9	5.0	8.9	⁴ 5.3	6.3
1976-77	2.6	5.3	7.9	⁴ 5.4	6.2
1977-78	1.8	6.0	7.8	⁴ 5.1	5.6
1978-79	2.1	6.6	8.7	⁴ 6.0	6.6
1979-80	2.1	6.2	8.3	⁴ 4.0	
Corn, sweet					
1974-75	3.9	46.4	50.3	³ 42.6	45.2
1975-76	5.1	57.5	62.6	³ 49.2	52.9
1976-77	9.7	54.7	64.4	³ 51.7	54.7
1977-78	9.7	56.3	66.0	³ 55.2	58.4
1978-79	7.6	57.9	65.5	³ 52.9	55.7
1979-80	9.8	60.0	69.8		
Peas, green					
1974-75	1.5	33.1	34.6	³ 30.0	30.0
1975-76	4.5	35.2	39.7	³ 31.3	31.3
1976-77	8.4	31.9	40.3	³ 32.6	32.6
1977-78	7.7	30.2	37.9	³ 33.6	33.6
1978-79	4.4	25.3	29.7	³ 28.1	28.1
1979-80	1.6	36.5	38.1	N.A.	N.A.

¹ August 1. ² May 1. ³ June 1. ⁴ April 1. N.A.=Not available.

National Food Processors Association.

Table 17—Vegetables, frozen: United States commercial packs 1978 and 1979, and cold storage holdings, July 1 with comparisons

Commodity	Packs		Cold storage holdings		
	1978	1979	July 1, 1978	July 1, 1979	July 1, 1980 ¹
--- Million pounds ---					
Asparagus	15	24	11	19	17
Beans, lima:					
Fordhook	38	41	10	10	19
Baby	81	83	33	40	45
Total	119	124	43	50	64
Beans, snap:					
Regular cut	161	162	26	48	57
French cut	95	92	15	25	32
Wax	7	11	(²)	(²)	(²)
Total	263	265	41	73	89
Broccoli	277 ¹	299	105	100	100
Brussels sprouts	71	61	16	22	25
Carrots	239	263	97	82	101
Cauliflower	128	101	21	44	38
Corn, cut	303	311	87	85	64
Corn-on-cob	307	609	70	102	84
Mixed vegetables	(²)	(²)	31	42	48
Mushrooms	9	14	(²)	(²)	(²)
Onions	154	167	29	23	27
Peas	358	427	160	173	172
Peas and carrots	(²)	(²)	11	10	10
Pumpkin and squash	25	24	(²)	24	33
Rhubarb	5	8	(²)	(²)	(²)
Southern greens ³	71	69	41	24	30
Spinach	147	181	88	108	94
Okra	46	33	24	35	29
Peas, blackeye	37	21	11	9	7
Miscellaneous vegetables	137	123	141	138	135
Total ⁴	2,712	2,785	1,109	1,164	1,167
French fried potatoes	3,265	3,488	838	837	830
Other frozen potatoes	583	602	117	135	138
Total frozen potatoes	3,848	4,090	955	972	968
Grand total ⁴	6,561	6,875	2,064	2,136	2,135

¹ Preliminary. ² Included in miscellaneous vegetables. ³ Includes collards, kale, mustards, turnips green/turnips. ⁴ May not add due to rounding.

Pack data from American Frozen Food Institute. Stocks from Cold Storage Report, ESCS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 18—Potatoes: Prices f.o.b. shipping points and wholesale price at New York and Chicago, U.S. No. 1 indicated periods 1979 and 1980

Item	State	Weekend ended					
		1979			1980		
		May 19	June 9	July 7	May 17	June 6	July 12
F.o.b. shipping points		--- Dollars per 100 lb. sack ---					
Kern County Long Whites	California	5.70	3.55	3.75	7.45	6.15	8.80
Klamath Basin Russets.	Wash.	7.45	---	---	8.20	---	---
Southern points Rounds Reds	Ariz.	10.00	7.60	10.00	7.00	6.25	5.00
Round Whites	N. Fla.	7.62	2.00	8.38	7.62	3.34	3.90
Tuesday nearest mid-month							
		1979			1980		
		May 15	June 12	July 18	May 13	June 10	July 16
-- -Dollars per 100 lb. sack - - -							
Terminal markets							
New York							
Long Whites	California	---	14.50	8.50	---	11.50	6.50
Katahdin, 2" min.	Maine	7.70	8.70	---	7.50	7.30	3.75
--- Dollars per 100 lb. sack ---							
Chicago							
Long Whites	California	---	10.00	13.75	---	8.00	9.75

F.o.b. prices are the simple averages of the mid-point of the range of daily prices. Market prices are for Tuesday of each week, and are submitted by Market News representatives to the Fruit and Vegetable Division of AMS.

Table 19— Sweetpotatoes: Representative wholesale price (wholesale lots) at New York and Chicago for stocks of generally good merchantable quality and condition (U.S. No. 1, when available) indicated periods, 1979 and 1980

Item	State	Tuesday nearest mid-month					
		1979			1980		
		May 15	June 12	July 17	May 13	June 10	July 15
Terminal markets		--- Dollars per 50 lb. container ---					
New York							
Porto Rico, cured.	North Carolina	7.75	7.75	8.00	7.75	8.00	11.50
Chicago							
Porto Rico, cured.	Louisiana	---	8.50	9.50	10.00	---	---

Prices submitted for Tuesday of each week by the Market News representative at New York and Chicago.

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